### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# illinery Opening Tuesday, March 30

Spring and Summer Hats and Bonnets. All the latest importations will be displayed here. Everybody invited to attend. Music from 2 to 6 p. m.

## B. SAMUELS,

63 South Illinois Street. throughout an empire some portion

With Greetings to All Our Friends, We Announce for This Week, beginning TO-MORROW, a Notable Offering in Celebration of the Globe's ANNIVERSARY SALE,

## SPRING OPENING

AND SURPRISE SPECIAL NO. 53

# Cheviot Suits

Men's Suits, all wool ..... \$2.98 Young Men's Suits, all wool .... \$2.48 Knee Pant Suits, all wool ..... \$1.48

This is not a clearance sale of broken lots, irregular sizes or otherwise undesirable goods. The suits placed on sale to-day !! (Monday)-for one week, ending next Saturday night-are new, fresh and stylish weaves, made up this very month. Every one is all wool, guaranteed to retain color and shape.

The Globe's guarantee binds every sale this week and all other weeks: If any purchase fails to please, we insist that you bring it back and we'll return the money.

What next? Watch our Windows for Surprise Specials



# Schauroth's Failure

The stock of SCHAUROTH & CO., No. | acceptance of an address outside the Mansion House from the lord mayor and citi-18 East Washington street, will be sold at once the important streets of the city and West for less than FIFTY CENTS on the dollar.

Men's \$5 French Patent Calfs at \$1.48
Men's Satin Calf, \$1.50 grade, at 85c
Men's genuine Calf, Congress and \$1.48
Men's \$4 box Calf, razor and coin \$2.25
Men's French Calf, Goodyear welt, \$1.98
Men's Chocolate and Ox Blood, \$3 \$1.98
Men's Chocolate and Ox Bloods, \$3 \$1.65
Boys' \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 grades, all 85c
\$2 and \$3 grades, at 49c
Women's Dongola, button and lace, all toes, \$1.50 grades, at 98c
Women's Vici, button and lace, \$1.25
Women's Dongola, button and lace, turns and welts, razor and coin \$1.48
Women's Vici, hand-turn, razor \$1.98
Women's French Kid, all toes, \$2.48
Misses' Twentieth Century \$2 \$1.15
!

3	Children's Dongola, button and lace, \$1 grades, at	490
	Women's Dongola Oxford, \$1.25 grade, at	650
3	Women's Dongola Oxford \$1 grade,	490
	Women's Dongola Oxford, \$2 grade, at	980
	Women's Vici hand-turn Oxford. obest top, \$3 grades, at	1.48
;	300 pairs of Women's Prince Alberts and Juliets, \$3 and \$4 grades, at	980
	Women's White Kid Slippers, \$1.25 grade, at	250
	Women's Patent Leather and Don- gola Bow Sandal, \$2 grade, at	980
	Women's Dongola Bow Sandal, all styles, \$1 and \$1.50 grades, at	500
,	Women's Chocolate and Ox Blood Vici, \$3 and \$4 grades, at	1.98
	Misses' Chocolate and Ox Blood, \$1.50 and \$2 grades, at	980
	Women's Goodyear Glove Rubbers,	150
,	Men's Goodyear Glove Rubbers, at.	250
,	Shoe Polish, 10c and 25c sizes, at	10

We expect to have this stock entirely closed out in Thirty Days. First come will get choice of styles.

FIXTURES FOR SALE

# GROTRIAN & BURGER

Mortgagees.

NEW THINGS IN . . .

Ladies' Belts and Fine Jewelry

SEE THEM. THE

## CHARLES MAYER & CO.

29 and 31 West Washington St.



161/4 East Washington St., Room 5.

Just returned from New York with models and complete stock of fabrics for Ladies' Tailor
DENTIST Dr. A. E. BUCHANAN the grown folk would be only too glad to enjoy. This consists of placing a special stand for the youngsters along the route of

Indianapolis Normal School, the drive to Hyde Park corner. DR. ELI F. BROWN, Principal. Department Indianapolis Business University, When Building Estab, 1859, Address, for particulars, E. J. HEEB, President.

VICTORIA'S SIXTY YEARS

POMP AND PAGEANTRY WILL CHAR-ACTERIZE THE CELEBRATION.

Europe Will Participate.

LONDON, March 20 .- Not since the days of imperial Caesar has the world witnessed such a celebration as will take place here in June-the Queen's diamond jubilee. It will be in commemoration of the arrival of the sixtieth year of Victoria's reign. This is in every sense the Queen's year. In all which is always sunlit, it will be the day we celebrate. The preparations for this event are now well under way, and every at least a small part in the great rejoicings of this series of days. Properly the observance will begin June 20, Ascension day, but the day of days will be June 22, and this is the real occasion of the diamond jubilee. Around this date have been grouped the plans of a celebration such as no one,

Oddly enough, the jubilee itself is proof in its simplicity. However, Victoria is an earnest believer in vox populi, vox Dei. which ever enjoyed existence, she, while preserving the rightful position of the house of Guelph, constantly remembers that the wants and wishes of the majority of the millions who bow to the sway of her scepter should be paramount. As a matter of fact, the use of the personal pronoun in the Queen's address to Parliament has become a figure of speech. Near to the people she has always been, and in each of the sixty years that have elapsed since she ascended the throne, barely more than a child, she has grown more demo-

At all times the Queen's influence has been of exceeding strength, both within and without her own realm. Carlyle says the history of mankind is the history of its great men. He might have said its great women, for in the annals of this century the Queen must take high place. When one stops to think that during her experience with the men who ruled millions she has met the briarlike intellect of Napoleon III. the genius and hauteur of that monarch of the Russias, Nicholas I, the crafty intelligence of Louis Philippe, the unswerving determination of the iron chancellor, Bismarck, the skill of Guizot and the Chesterfieldian diplomacy of Metternich, it can be realized how strong a mind she must have, how firm a grasp on the affairs of men, how keen an intelligence. These are the things which Englishmen the world over remember and love their sovereign for. Anyone who has ever heard a Briton sing "God Save the Queen" knows what a wealth of genuineness there is in the conclusion, and how lustily he sings:

"Send her victorious, Happy and glorious, Long to reign over us; God save the Queen!"

olding. June 22 is the time set for the ceremonial. It will include a religious service outside St. Paul's Cathedral, the zens of London, a presentation from the

THE QUEEN'S COMING. While the ceremonial is on Tuesday, the Queen will come to London Monday, June 21. About 11 o'clock Tuesday morning Her Majesty, accompanied by an escort in which every power of the world will be represented as well as all her colonies, will start from Buckingham Palace for St. Paul's Cathedral. The immediate attendants of the Queen will fill twelve carriages. These attendants include the Royal Prindesses and the maids of honor and other feminine dignitaries of the court in waiting. The guard of honor of the Queen will be composed emirely of the princes of the reigning houses of Europe who may then be in England. The Queen herself will drive in an open carriage drawn by those famous cream-colored Flemish horses, which every Londoner has learned to know. The Princess of Wales will occupy the carriage with

Before and behind the procession of carriages will be an escort of troops formed of representative regiments of every colony in the British empire, besides representatives of all the arms of the regular British service. There will be other processions in the vicinity of that in which the Queen is the feature, consisting of the suites of foreign countries and other notables. After leaving the great central gates of Buckingham palace, the Queen will be slowly driven down St. James' mall. Turning by Marlborough House, she will pass along Pall Mall to Cockspur street, Trafalgar square, into the Strand. Thence on to Fleet street to Ludgate Hill and thence to the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral. Upon arriving beneath the great steps, the carriage of the Queen will stop and those of the ladies attending on her will be drawn up behind and on either side of the be carried out, consisting of a prayer, a special anthem, and an address by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. This will be followed by a processional hymn or some other jubilant music. The princes who are acting as the Queen's escort will remain seated on horseback during the service. It is expected that about twenty minutes will be occupied by this ceremonial, Then the Queen's procession will be reformed and proceed to the Mansion House. where Her Majesty will be presented with a special address from the citizens of London. The exact route of the return has

not yet been fixed. Queen Victoria has always shown that the children, and they, in return, love her in a way that every woman, royal or common, thoroughly appreciates. It is this fact which has impelled the Queen to give stand for the youngsters along the route of

ish service. Guards of honor, with bands, will be placed at intervals throughout the whole length of the route. It is estimated that the time occupied by the procession from the moment of leaving Buckingham palace to the return will be two hours and twenty-five minutes. The Queen will not be seen in public again, except at the receptions which will be given, until June 24, when she returns to Windsor Castle.

NOTABLE FEATURES. One of the notable features of the attendant observances of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign will be what is known as the Victorian Era Exhibition. A particularly noticeable feature of this exhibition will be that of the drama section, where the drama, during the Victorian era, will be appropriately represented on the largest stage in the world, that of the Empress Theater having been set aside for the purpose. What will be done by the theatrical profession in this section is explained by Mr. Charles Wyndham, whose position as regards the English drama is such as to make his words of unusual interest. Said he, in discussing the matter: "We have the chance of illustrating in

more tangible shape than ever before the progress of the drama during the six glorious decades of her Majesty's reign and to show its gradually increased and ever increasing hold on public thought and sentiment. Sixty years is a long time in th history of the drama. In sixty years i rose from its infancy of miracle plays and problems to its zenith under Shakspeare, at least in modern days, ever imagined In sixty years more it sank to its lowest would take place. The original scope of depths in the degraded and degrading litthe idea was magnificent. Its development erature of the restoration. What, however, has it accomplished in the last sixty years? Although we at the present time cannot positive of the somewhat surprising modes- compete with the giants who lived in the ty of one of the world's great rulers. It days of Queen Elizabeth, yet, in the wideis the people who have brought about the ness of its range, the complexity of its jubilee, and not the Queen. In fact, that problems, the refinement and fidelity of its lady was originally opposed to it, for in detail and variety of points on which it her motherly heart she objects to what the | touches life, our age will compare favora-Americans call fuss and feathers, and finds | bly with any other. I need not remind to-day, as she ever has, more enjoyment | you," said Mr. Wyndham, "how much of in her own home, royal though it be, even this is due to our sovereign, who, before the sad blow which left her throne a lonely splendor, was one of the most ardent and The head of the most liberal monarchy enthusiastic playgoers, and in this and other capacities she has been nobly followed by members of her royal house. We must make this section of the exhibition a country, our profession and ourselves." There is another fact in connection with

> the jubilee of which one is apt to lose sight in the multiplexity of matters which command public attention. That is, the numerous charities which are to be es tablished in honor of the time. For instance, a subscription has been raised to construct the largest and finest seamen's hospital which has ever existed. Then, in the Merthyr General Hospital will be a new accident receiving ward, known as the Diamond Jubilee ward. At Newark a magnificent new library is to come into existence as well as a school of science and art and a museum. At Tiverton, a public library building will be erected and a large number of books placed therein. In London there will be created a Queen's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, which will have an endowment of £50,000. Besides all these £1,000,000 have been raised with which will be founded the Prince of Wales hospital fund for the purpose of meeting the needs of hospitals which are not provided for by funds now it existence. These are but a few of the more notable benefits with which the public is concerned, that are directly the result of the observance which will make 1897 one of the greatest years in English history. EVENTS OF HER REIGN.

Sixty years is within ten of the number which constitute what is supposed to be the allotted span of the life of man. And Victoria has reigned almost an ordinary lifetime. The history which she has seen made is of the mos, vital interest. The events which have transpired are among the most notable in history. It is almost a remarkable fact that, from the time she ascended the throne until the present day, her interest in the affairs not only of her empire, but of the world itself, has been of the keenest. Although entailing oftentimes a serious addition to the other cares and labors of state, she has invariably desired to be made fully acquainted with the nature and character of diplomatic dealings of importance with foreign powers, and it is no more than an acknowledgment of fact to say that no minister ever failed to find in his consultations with the Queen ready and cordial sympathy in all that pertained to the wants and wishes of the

Perhaps no event during the Queen's reign illustrated the strength of her character more than that most conspicuous one of 1848-9, her disagreement with Lord Palmerston, whose headstrong rashness of policy and mode of action nearly plunged peace, as she always has been. At this peace of Europe. Kossuth was then gaining the victories that made him famous. In November, 1851, came the famous coup d'etat in Paris. The Queen considered that the British government should remain passive and neutral. Palmerston personally expressed his sympathy with Louis Napoleon to the French embassador at the Court of St. James, and this officially, as England's foreign minister. Despite Palmestou's high standing and his popularity with Parliament and the people, the Queen promptly dismissed him from office, an action which those best capable of judging

believe saved England from the horrors of a long and serious war. Following this came the Crimean war period, in which the Queen showed wondrous tast and diplomacy, together with a knowledge of the affairs of nations which, considering the multitude of affairs that claimed her attention, seems more than passing strange. Since then wars have been prevented in Europe upon more than one occasion by her advice and influence over her own ministers. Diplomatic troubles and friction which might have led to Queen on several occasions there is no Trent affair. During the rebellion it was really the Queen's influence which prevented Great Britain taking up arms for the Confederacy. In the struggle over the Venezuelan question, only a few months ago, the Queen took active interest and urged the course which was finally adopted upon her Cabinet.

CHANGES SHE HAS SEEN. What changes she has seen during her long rule. In the sixty years Nicholas I, Alexander II. Alexander III, and now the youthful Nicholas II have ascended the Russian throne, Indeed, she followed the politics and participated in the international policy of that empire for a quarter of cupied by Gregory XVI, by the veteran of France during two republics and the the procession. It will probably be located reign of Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. in Hyde Park, somewhere in the center of | She has had frequent communication with

She has known Frederic William III of Prussia, has been upon most intimate terms of friendship with William I of Gerstate relationships of the Emperor Frederic and the present youthful ruler.

And yet this veteran diplomatist, woman though she be, in spite of her great age, exercises to-day an influence upon the af- of men at three score cease to read books fairs of Europe which is not equaled by any person who lives. Still, she finds time to keep watch and ward over the social features which demand royal attention. Although it has been her custom of late | sand books in my library, but could just years to permit the Princess of Wales to represent the throne on those occasions of | would answer all my purposes. I do not social state known as the Queen's drawing- expect any more surprises for the rest of rooms, only a few days ago she departed | my life such as for one's first fifty years from her usual custom and received her | constituted the spice of life. For, although guests in person. It is a high honor these after sixty life is the same thing over and days to be presented to England's Queen, over again, nevertheless, the great world for the occasions are rare indeed when forges grandly ahead. The last fifty years opportunity offers.

showered thick upon her, honors even for the power of the people, the splendid adroyalty, she has steadily deprecated the vancements of science and religion, the disnecessity of a woman occupying herself covery of the telephone, electricity and with the cares of state. And this deprecation is not a matter of policy, but heartfelt, for while the Queen wishes to detract | pare old age for its coming, nature at three in no whit from the duty of royalty, she | score softens our asperities and makes us is always a woman, never other than motherly, and domestic life offers to her | We learn at sixty the great truth that the a peace, a tranquillity never found in the pursuits to which so many women aspire. It may be said for monarchy as it has been for the stage-that it has given woman an opportunity and a career denied her devised by man save monarchy alone could | suspend judgment of not only men but have secured for woman such an innings as the Queen has had. All existing repub- licans or Democrats or Populists. At sixty lican systems have carefully provided we learn that even the Populist may posagainst the possibility of any woman ever | sess some of the cardinal virtues, and also having any such chance, by denying to all | that in the division of political truths both woman any legal right even to stand as of the other great parties have shared candidate for supreme office. From the or- about equally. There are as good Chrisdinary point of view this alone would turn | tians in the Democratic as in the Republicthe balance in favor of the Queen and | an fold, although it must be admitted that womanhood, as an example of what the the Christianity of both is susceptible to

To tell all that the Queen's jubilee means, all that will transpire in consequence thereof, is a task the end of which would be distant indeed. Love, charity and patriotism have joined hands to make the event | Mine for the last forty years has been of one such as humanity will talk of so long as history exists. It is not only the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of a Queen that the British empire is to celebrate. It is a tribute of affection and respect to a woman who has won that most charming of titles, the mother of a nation.

### UPON GROWING OLD.

Instructive Reflections of a Distin-

guished Man at the Age of Sixty. The first score years of an average man's life is as a rule wasted. If a boy when he has attained his twentieth year has laid in a good big stock of health, has acquired a reasonable amount of facts, and especially has learned good manners and how to live smoothly with his associates he is then ready to begin his life's work and to think and act for himself. This applies to college graduates, who often have more to unlearn and to learn than the ordinary youth. Forty years ago I found myself with an A. B. attached to my name and 20 cents in my pocket, pondering over an unexpected great truth-"root, hog, or die." To my great amazement no one cared at which end of the maxim I began. For the first time in my life I worked hard for the necessary three meals a day and the next twelve months came near starving. Somehow I managed to pull through, although at the end of the year out at toes and elbows. I count that as the most valuable year of my life, for I had learned when I came twenty-

First-That nobody cares for you unless you make it worth their while so to do. Second-That the hardest thing in the world to get and the easiest to lose is money, public confidence and character. I did not learn until twenty years afterwards the value of popularity, and that if it can be secured without the sacrifice of self-respect it is always worth our best There are some things that even the most

mature man never perfectly learns. One

of these is to "see yourself as others see you." Huxley once wrote a famous book on "Man's Place in Nature." If some one would only write another upon "How to Reduce Our Illusions About Ourselves and Our Importance" it would be far more valuable. But it will never be done. Man to himself is the perpetual wonder. This wonder is exceeded only by another, and that-woman's value to herself. We all imagine ourselves of supreme consequence to the world, while as a matter of fact the absence is hardly ever noticed or missed. And yet human vanity is unchangeable as the great law of gravitation. At thirty we know it all; at forty, if wise, the swelling of personal infallibility begins to be reduced; at fifty we admit that others know as much as we do, and if a man has been properly disciplined and kicked and cuffed. at sixty years he is willing to allow that he doesn't know anything worth mentioning.

I wish to make this memorial as impersonal as possible, and yet to make it useful to boys and young men, and so I add a personal confession. I doubt if youth ever started in the race of life with a poorer natural equipment than mine. Of unattractive person, shy and distant manners, always saying the wrong thing at the wrong time, I had, in addition, a slow, foggy mind, which acted well enough when aroused, and expressed itself vigorously started. Oh! how often have I longed for that best of intellectual gifts-quick perception, the ability to read hard books. coolness, and that greatest of social giftsgenial manners. But nature always compensates. She blessed me with dogged perseverance and untiring industry. I do not think that I ever failed in any large matter that I seriously undertook, nor is there any necessity whatever for a young man with good natural abilities to despair of success, either in Indiana or the West. It State for a popular youth in law, politics, money-making or social advancement. To such a young man Indiana is in many respects the best State in the whole Union. it. The successful office-getters, or moneycan't do without it, and are willing, in Rome, to do as Romans do.

score? Without hesitation I say that the greatest art of life is conduct. Emerson

"Of all wit's uses the main one

Is to live well with those who have none." To live smoothly and to do your work with a minimum of friction is one of the what is your work? As a rule, that which you delight in doing and which you can do the easiest. The path of least resistance is The streets through which the procession and probably understands the complex ly? He is bound to have his enemies, but cause of the turmoil in Crete. Is there will pass will be lined with soldlers and | mechanism of that empire better than any | in a large sense enemies and enmity are

esting. They teach you your weak points and develop the fight that is in you that many, and has combined the family and otherwise might have laid unsuspected. How about books? At sixty years a man has his book list completed. He has learned on what lines to read, and outside of these lines he is indifferent. I think the majority at all except for amusement or special information. They prefer life, newspapers, people and emergencies to the passive act of reading or studying. I have four thouas well reduce the number to forty, which of our history are the greatest. The col-With all the honors which have been lapse of slavery, the magnificent growth of what not are all an intoxication and a delight to a gray-haired man. As if to prelenient towards one another and ourselves. humblest life is divine, to condemn no one unheard, to abstain from acrid judgments, and that everybody, no matter how much censured, has his or her side of the story, and always insists passionately that he measures. At forty we are violent Repub-

lant and malicious enemies makes life inter-

Another of the experiences of a man sixty is that each year the wisest as well ner, must pay a large quota of fool tax. very liberal proportions. It is amazing how the coolest-headed and the shrewdest of us get fooled, and how we grow both red and gray in striving for something, either place or property or praise, which, when attained, proved to be only one more thorn in the

larger section of the grindstone called life than the boy of twenty, but, after all, he doesn't comprehend its mystery any better. How came we here? No one consulted us about our arrival, nor will we be asked any questions about our exit. Our heredity and early environments are matters prearranged for us by a higher power. While the terms of the game of life are always fair, yet the inequalities that fall to the lot of the different players are frightful to think about. One travels life's pathway over thick and soft carpets woven of wealth, talent and social position; another, equally worthy, makes the journey all the way along through hot plowshares. No one will ever explain this mystery. We are all of us free and yet unfree; masters in sense of our destinies, and in another and larger sense puppets in the hands of a higher power. But for all this, life, while often a burden to be borne, is grandly worth the living. The man at forty sighs for other worlds. He wants to know all about the next life. The same man at sixty. looking down the slope, perhaps twenty years long to the end, is quite contented with one world at a time, and quite satisthan his neighbor. At threescore we begin to think that, after all, the immortality of the type, even though the individual withers, is worth living for. Suppose that one's petty individuality is lost in the sublime sweep of the ages, what of it if the racehumanity-has advanced in his day, and if he has added his little infinitesimal mite to such advance? Our surroundings are largely accidental, sometimes happy, oftener otherwise, but ourselves and our partnership in the great firm of humanity are grand facts. And so I look forward to old age-twenty years of it, I hope, without and encouraged by the grand sentiments of Ben Ezra." It is as natural to die as to enjoyable of the whole cycle. D. P. BALDWIN.

## Logansport, March 22.

Rosa Bonheur's Life.

New York Evening Sun. Rosa Bonheur, in her autobiography, which has just appeared, describes her daily life as follows: "I lead the life of a peasant. I rise early and go to bed late. On getting up I take a walk in the garden, accompanied by my dog, and then take a ride in my pony cart in the forest. At 9 o'clock I go to my studio and work up to 11:30, when I breakfast. I then smoke a cigarette and cast a glance at the papers. At I o'clock I resume work, and at 5 o'clock I make another excursion in the forest. I love to see the sun set behind the great trees. My dinner is as simple as my breakfast. I finish my day by reading, my favorite books be-Before beginning a picture I study my sub ject and prepare it by attentive and conscientious observation of nature. I seek for my sky and the ground suited to my subect, and never make a stroke until I have found them. My only guide is my desire to represent as nearly as possible truth and simplicity. Study and work have never tired me. To-day, as formerly, they are my greatest happiness, for it is only by assiduous labor that we can approach the solution of the problem of ever-changing nature, which more than any other problem purifies the soul by permeating it with thoughts of justice, goodness and charity.' In 1853 she exhibited her "Horse Fair," which fetched 40,000 francs, and was subsequently shown in this country by Barnum, In 1858," she says, "I bought the little estate of By, in the heart of the forest of Fontainbleau, where I still reside. I paid 60,000 francs for it, and built a large studio adjoining the house. The Emperor Napoleon gave me the right to shoot in the forest, which surrounds my own little park. am very happy there, receive the visits of I can. One afternoon in 1865, while I was painting, I heard the approach of a carriage. My servant rushed in to me, exlaiming, 'Mademoiselle, mademoiselle! It is the Empress!' I had just time to change my dress when her imperial majesty en-tered the house. 'I have here,' said the Empress, 'a little jewel, which I bring to you the name of the Emperor. At the same time I am ordered by him to announce to you your nomination in the Legion of Hon-Several days after I received an invitation to breakfast at the Chateau of Fontainbleau. where the imperial court resided at the time. On the day fixed a gala carriage came to fetch me. On arriving at was on the point of losing myself when M Mocquard came to my rescue and ducted me to the dining room. At table I was placed by the side of the Emperor. and during the whole of the breakfast he spoke of the intelligence of animals. After

#### The Hawaiian Islands, Too. Philadelphia Record.

It is a little singular, but it is the islands of the sea that appear to be making all Japan had her little difficulty with China. out of which she emerged with flying colors. Then began the war for independence in Cuba, followed by insurrection in the Philippines; and now all the European powers are at their wits' ends besomething in the free salt air that kindles sallors, representing every arm of the Brit- living person beside the Emperor himself. not bad things. A good assortment of vigi- trepid islanders ready to nght for it? the desire for iberty and makes the in-

SEE YUPS AND SAM YUPS

INTERESTING ROW BETWEEN RIVAL CHINESE ORGANIZATIONS.

Delegation of Pig-Tailed Millionaires Prostrate Before the Chinese Minister at Washington,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- Washington's visit of ten distinguished Celestials, representing the See Yup Society of San Francisco, who are here on an apparently fruitless mission to Minister Yang Yu. Their facility for keeping themselves in evidence is remarkable. Wherever you go there are staring, round-eved See Yups in gorgeous silken attire, "doing" the town in company with resident Celestials-at the White House, in the Capitol, in carriages, on foot, even in street cars; and like their great countryman, Li Hung Chang, each is an animated interrogation point. They are all rich men, among the leading Chinese merchants of San Francisco, and members of the powerful See Yup Society. As to the merits of their case, which has stirred Chinese-America from center to circumferance, I know little and take it for granted that the readers of the Journal care less. It seems that the wealthiest Chinamen of the Pacific coast are divided into two societies, the See Yups and the Sam Yups, and between them rivalry waxed so strong and bitter that no end of trouble has ensued. For some time the See Yups had the best of it, until the Sam Yups gained the favor of Mr. Fung Yung Hang, Chinese consul in San Francisco, when matters became more tangled up than ever. The consul employed some private detectives (Americans) to shadow the See Yups, and finally to break into their quarin the air. The See Yups invoked the aid of California state law for protection of their property, prosecuted the detectives and landed the chief of the agency in jail. They secured an order from Judge McKenna, who was then on the United States Circuit Bench, restraining the Chinese consul from interfering further with the members of their society, and also boycotted the Sam Yups in fine style, thereby causing them great financial injury. Then the Sam Yups played a trump card. Through the Chinese consul they reported their side of the story to Minister Yung Yu, at Washington, who in due course laid the whole business, so far as he knew it, before the Emperor of China. Thereupon his Celestial Highness, according to the cheerful custom of his country, slashed off the heads of a few coolies, treated some of his courtiers to baths in boiling oil, arrested all the relatives of the leading See Yups in China and confiscated their property, and issued the terrible ukase that should any See Yup venture to return to the Flowery Kingdom he should be diminished in stature exactly by the length of a head. Among the innocent relatives in peril of decapitation are the four sons of Lee Took Washington. It is to save the necks of their kinsmen, without paying to the Emperor their weight in gold to soothe his lacerated feelings, that these multi-millionares are here pleading with the minister to intercede in their behalf. OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE.

Their visit to the legation of the go

dragon yesterday was a revelation in the

dozen journalists, your correspondent

among the number, who managed to get

inside. The ten rich merchants, in siiken

garb so gorgeous that the Queen of Sheba

would have turned green with envy, could

she have beheld them, with their several interpreters and attaches, fell flat on their faces, in true Oriental fashion, the instant they entered the minister's presence. Mr. Yang Yu, dark and sinister, the expansive smile so familiar in Washington society all gone from his fat countenance, sat in solemn state and much be-dragoned brocade on an elevated dais in the throne room. He the slightest fear or regret. I am cheered did not remark to his visiting countrymen, as you or I would have done, "Get up, gentlemen, and be seated," and so the luckless See Yups had to remain prostrate, full live. When an apple is ripe it falls, but its | length on the floor, during the entire interview, only raising their faces just high with men. The year seventy shall be far enough to articulate when addressing the more enjoyable than the year sixty, and minister. As none of them speak the same the year eighty, if that is our lot, the most | dialect as Mr. Yu, the conversation had to be carried on through interpreters, which prolonged the interview unconscionably, until the backs of the spectators ached for the dust. Of course, the spectators could not undertsand a word that was said in either Chinese dialect, but through Mr. J. C. Campbell, of San Francisco, attorney for the delegation, it was learned that the See Yups informed the minister of injuries received at the hands of the Sam Yups, and that through the unjust misrepresentation of the last-named order they, the innocent See Yups, found themselves in serious troub's, both at home and abroad, and they begged his serene highness to intercede with the Emperor to remove from them the ban of his displeasure. But Minister Yang Yu did not soften the least little bit. His final verdict was that the See Yups must first call off the boycott from the Sam Yups; next, dismiss legal proceedings in the courts of California against the Chinese consul, then disband their society altogether, and last, but far from least, pay into his (Yu's) hands a fabulous sum of money, to be used-so he said-fe expenses in having the imperial decree against them removed. When the merchants heard it they whacked their faces on the floor in dismay. They protested that it was impossible for themonly ten men-to disband a society of more than 40,000 members; and as for the vast amount of money demanded, to raise it would be to ruin themselves and their descendants, root and branch, forever. The my intimate friends, and work as much as minister was very angry. His queue trembled with wrath to the tip of its horse-hair addition, and the slanting slits in his countenance which answer for eyes narrowed his troubled countrymen with the words: "You should not have formed a society without first asking my permission. The laws of America have nothing to do with you. You are Chinese subjects and you must obey me, or I will make it worse for you in China." The attorneys are now trying to induce Mr. Yu to view the matthe Chateau I opened the wrong door, and ter from an American standpoint. If he remains obdurate it is understood that the State Department will be called upon to interfere in the cases of Lee Jook's sons, now in prison, all four of whom were born the repast the Empress took me to her gon-dola on the lake, where we passed the time (and the boys) by the forelock and shaves their heads before Secretary Sherman gets in his word. A CHINESE BANQUET.

Last night a banquet was given to the ing Chinese merchants of Washington, in the resident Chinese world what was going to happen, and never was business so brisk with Tuck Cheong & Co. All day long, and all night, too, the neighborhood